

## BRUCE PRAISES U.S. NEUTRALITY; CALLS IT REAL

Realizes That Vast Majority  
of Americans Con-  
demn Germany.

## OPINION FORMED BY DOCUMENTS

Published Diplomatic Cor-  
respondence Evidence on Which  
Our Judgment Is Based.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Feb. 27.—The "Daily Chronicle" publishes this morning the following article entitled "The Position of the United States in the War," by Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States:

As there has never been any war which affected neutral countries so deeply and in so many ways, neither has there ever been any in which the belligerents were so anxious to have the moral support of neutral countries and to know what were the ideas and judgments of those who, as spectators, could think and judge impartially. Englishmen are, of course, specially interested in knowing what the people of the United States think. Like most other persons who spent some time in the United States, I have found myself constantly questioned about American public opinion and the attitude of the American government. As neither of these things seems to be duly understood here, it may be worth while to put on paper the impressions I have been deriving from many private letters which have reached me, some of them from men of distinction and weight in America, who comprehend the mind of their countrymen as no stranger can do, and whom I know to be calm, dispassionate and penetrating observers of current events.

"As to the general feeling in the United States my correspondents entirely agree with what may be gathered from the leading American journals. The vast majority of the people condemn the German government, laying the blame for the outbreak of the war upon it, and Austria. They have a most pronounced sympathy with England, not from their traditional friendliness to France, but because their reading of the diplomatic correspondence in the first half of August convinced them that Germany had been the aggressor and had put herself utterly in the wrong by the invasion of Belgium.

German Propaganda Unmistakable.  
"To this conviction they have adhered despite the unending efforts of an elaborate German propaganda to bring them round. The conviction has, in fact, been deepened by indignation at the treatment which Belgium was made to suffer, and it was further deepened as time went on by what they learned about the character of the government in Germany and the spirit of the military caste which dominates that country. The reading of German newspapers, and the hearing of German speakers, just as it affected us. Ardent attachment to their own democratic institutions, they think that freedom is at issue in this conflict because the ruling powers in Germany hate democracy and would like to quell it wherever they could.

"Upon the minor issues some among them might side sometimes with Germany, sometimes with the Allies, but on the main and vital issue they are all clear. To their eyes Germany stands against freedom; England and France stand for it.

"The small minority—I have heard it put at less than 10 per cent—who support the German cause, nearly all are men of German birth, who have naturally retained the attachment to their mother country, and who hold that Germany is the injured party; that she is the champion of civilization against Russia, and that Belgium has only herself to blame for having attempted to resist her. There are also a few men of the second generation who take this view. Americans tell me that they are very few. Anyhow, it is a complete error to assume that the bulk of those who bear German names and owe to German blood belong to the pro-German party. Children of Europeans, who were born in America, grow up normal American citizens, for all practical purposes. Their loyalty is to the Stars and Stripes, and their feeling for the land of their parents is comparatively weak.

"What is called the German vote is in fact a new force to be reckoned with, but when those who lead it try to use it as a means of applying political pressure in such a case as this, native Americans resent such an attempt, for with them it is a familiar principle that a citizen must have no loyalty save to the United States, and the great bulk even of ripened German-Americans would refuse to respond.

Neutral in Letter and Spirit.  
"So much for the people. The government has, of course, declared itself absolutely neutral in letter and spirit. As was to be expected, both sides have blamed it, and it claims that this is the best proof of its impartiality. Friends of Germany would have liked it to buy on the many German vessels sent to the coast, and to have taken on board in order that their price might be sent to Germany, and have clamored for prohibition of the sale of munitions of war to England and France.

Opposition, deeply moved by the tragic fate of Belgium, censured the administration for having failed to enter a solemn protest against the violation of Belgian territory, and the breach of the laws of warfare, as prescribed by the Hague Convention that have followed.

"Mr. Roosevelt has put the case with his usual earnestness and power, and most of us will be disposed to agree with him for the way in which the Hague provisions, designed to mitigate the hideousness of war, have been trampled under foot in a sad setback in human progress.

"But it is not that the other side of the shield should be put. The United States is the greatest of the neutral powers—the administration might conceive that many questions will arise during the war in which the rights of neutral powers will be involved, and might think that the authority with which the United States can speak on such questions would be weakened if it at the same time took on the part of a nation adverse to one or the other party to the struggle. However, the motive, impartiality would therefore be questioned.

Statements Needed Confirmation.  
"The attack on Belgium was no doubt a clear breach, not only of the convention, but of the fundamental principle of international law. But the other breaches which followed and

made the violation seem more shocking, rested at first on statements which needed confirmation, and any government might feel that before protesting against the treatment of non-combatants it needed further evidence which would carry certainty to every fair mind.

"Add to this ground for caution the fact that the United States have allowed, following the advice of Washington, endeavored to keep themselves clear of entanglement in the world diplomacy. They would, of course, hold themselves to be bound in their own action by the Hague Convention of 1907, for they signed it, but the Secretary of State in his instructions to the United States delegates to the 1907 conference called attention to the need for adhering to the traditional principle.

"Whether or not it would have been better to deliver a protest, the mischief had been largely done before an appeal could have been delivered, and no neutral power in either the Old World or the new has in fact protested.

"Questions of international law and usage have been raised between the United States and the belligerents on both sides. I do not propose to discuss any of these, for I should, of course, be accused of bias in favor of my own country. But whoever recalls previous wars between naval powers will remember that in all of them disputes have arisen between neutrals, desiring the widest possible immunity for their ships and goods, and belligerents seeking to use their naval strength to the utmost permitted by international practice.

"Some such differences must always be expected, because the few international rules are not as well defined and positive as are the laws that prevail within a civilized state. Laws, the meaning of which can be referred to the state's own tribunal, and there promptly settled. When a neutral government is urged by its citizens to construe with a belligerent upon the exercise of any rights the belligerent claims it cannot, unless convinced that there is no substance to the grievance, decline to represent the case of its subjects. This the United States administration did as respects the right of search, and they did so with courtesy and moderation, which our own government reciprocated, and which has enabled the discussion to proceed with good temper and good feeling. It should be added that the unemployed problem was exciting much concern in several great American ports two or three months ago, and that some social reformers desired the abatement of any impediments to trade which might increase the difficulty of the problem.

Complaints of U. S. Action.

"The controversy with Germany began by her complaining of the sale of munitions by the United States to Britain and France. Well established usage of the nations permits that sale. So we argued in 1910; so the American Secretary of State argued now, ruling the point in favor of the Allies. The United States Senator Stone with a clearness and agency that could not be improved upon. The pro-Germans have complained of it as far too friendly to Great Britain. If it is suggested, as I think it has been somewhere, that the United States is not neutral in the matter of contraband and right of search powerful pecuniary interests have tried to influence the administration, those who have watched the recent developments in America will agree that nothing is so unpopular there as what is called 'big business,' and that any administration, supposed to be yielding to its pressure, would go so far as to permit.

"So far as I can judge from my private correspondence, belonging to both sides in United States politics, there is no foundation for any such notion. Even those Americans who wish that it had taken a pro-British attitude find no want of fairness in its raising the question of the way in which searches have been conducted, and though many disliked on constitutional grounds and disapproved on political grounds, the bill, now virtually dropped, under which foreign shipping might be purchased, they recognize that a measure of some kind had been considered before the war broke out and that the administration never intended it to benefit Germany.

"I doubt whether we in England have yet fully realized either the magnitude of the service which the United States government and its people have rendered in protection of British subjects in the belligerent countries or the noble spirit which has animated them in that service.

"Their enthusiasm and energy have become enormous business offices, manned mainly by voluntary workers. The looking after our prisoners of war in Germany alone has become a gigantic task.

Thanks Officially Expressed.  
"We have officially expressed our thanks for what has been done by the ambassadors in Berlin and Constantinople, as well as for the splendid work of Mr. Herrick in Paris for our nationals at the outbreak of the war. Ever since that moment the Berlin 2m, and the Brussels Legation have been hard at work, and Mr. Morgenthau in Turkey has shown zeal and friendliness in helping British subjects and other Christians here, which we owe him the warmest gratitude.

"Immense labor has been thrown on the American Embassy here in London by having to carry on communications for the release of prisoners and the acceptance of the conditions of our subjects interned abroad. This labor was undertaken with ungrudging cheerfulness, and for it all the belligerents are deeply indebted.

"One thing more deserves to be noted: It is a wonderful zeal that has been shown in the efforts to relieve distress and suffering in Belgium, and, indeed, in every region where war has been raging. The liberality shown by the people of the United States in their charitable efforts is beyond all praise. A friend in New York wrote some weeks ago: 'We New Yorkers are very proud of the fact that the U. S. Christmas fund has contributed \$4,000,000 to the relief of those in distress in Europe. Everybody is working in connection with some relief committee. There is never a day that is not being spent in raising money for the relief of the suffering. The ladies are at work knitting in the theatres and while driving in their motors. The Society of Colonial Wars has voted to give up its annual for war relief. Even in the times of the Civil War no such relief work was carried on by the women as is everywhere to be seen to-day.'

Vast Funds from United States.  
"Other friends write to me from Boston to a like effect, and the same thing is going on in many other parts of the country. With the vast funds which American munificence provides Red Cross hospitals and motor ambulances and hospitals of various kinds have been provided and run with the greatest efficiency. Last September the American ambulance hospital at Versailles was recognized by our officers as the best in France. A former Secretary of State has been devoting his last few months past to this work, with many other American helpers.

"Money is going to the eastern theatre of war. My Red Cross friends in Washington tell me that in the beginning of this month, besides all the gifts dispatched to Belgium, France, Poland and Serbia for the wounded, large sums were sent to Persia and Arabia, and even more to Beirut for the hospitals and relief for the Armenian refugees flying from Turkish massacres.

"For Belgium, it is the convention of war, and of Americans that are saving her people from starvation and

## New Ruling on all Commutation Tickets

If you are one of those who have not been able to make use of all the rides on your ticket, this new ruling will bring some real comfort. Send your February commutation ticket to the address below, with your name and address plainly written.

To each commuter who sends us his or her February ticket a trip to COMFORT, via the Colgate route, will be sent free. This means a trial size of Shaving Soap, or Powder, or Cream—or Cashmere Bouquet Soap, or Ribbon Dental Cream, or Cashmere Bouquet Talc Powder, or Charming Cold Cream. You will want no return trip so long as you continue to use Colgate's. Address the Commuter's Department, COLGATE & CO., 199 Fulton St., New York City.

N. B.—Only February, 1915, commutation tickets will be honored. Send no tickets which are valuable for travel or redeemable. All tickets must be mailed on or later than March 5th. N. B. B.—Be sure to state which trial article you desire.

are recalling the invaders to some slight regard for the elementary duties of humanity. The organization of relief committees has been admirable and its zeal unwearying. Never before has so much voluntary work been done to relieve suffering caused in war and by war. No people except the people of America in compassionate sensibility for suffering and in the open-handed generosity with which they hasten to

## Wheat Trust? Insanity, Says Leiter on Stand

Continued from page 1

He never missed an opportunity to display his keen sense of humor, and his quick sallies caused many laughs. He declared, with a grin, that he had a right hand raised in the cartoon attitude of "never again," that he had not been a speculator in grain for fifteen years. He had his own little experience in the market of 1897-98, he said. "That was the time he 'nearly busted myself and father besides,' he remarked.

Smiles at "Wheat Trust."

Every suggestion on the part of Mr. Becker of a possible wheat trust during the last few feverish months brought a general illumination to the broad countenance of the witness. He figuratively took off his hat to the farmers, declaring that they were the greatest grain speculators in the country. They knew how to hold back the wheat for higher prices and were still holding out for \$2 wheat, he said. "The farmers have become the largest speculators in the country," he said. "Most of them in the West have enough and don't have to sell. They will hold crop after crop, sometimes for as long as four years. In a year or so, as I have said, there is an enormous lot of wheat, the invisible kind, which is not cornered in the government reports. This fact has really had the effect of keeping prices as low as the demand for wheat in Europe, if it had not been so you would find wheat a luxury now, 'way above \$2."

"Is there any basis for the suggestion that a wheat trust is in a look for the grain in the big elevators, has sought to keep up the price in the present situation?" asked Mr. Becker.

Wheat Trust?—In Asylum.  
Mr. Leiter opened his eyes wide and wrinkled his face forward in a look of incredulity, and then he beamed with his most ingratiating smiles as he replied:

"There might be in Bloomingdale," Mr. Becker asked for a further explanation.

"I mean to say that there isn't anybody left in the speculative market," continued Mr. Leiter. "The speculators got out after the price passed the \$1.40 mark. The big one was frightened out. The rise would have come much sooner if it had not been for the speculation. It was a matter of most of them riding the speculators, and it was much interested in this answer. It seemed to indicate that the witness knew of a concrete bull movement among some of the big speculators at least when the price began to ascend.

The present high prices are not due to speculation, but to the unusual demand for the wheat; is that it?" asked Mr. Becker.

"Yes, that's it, exactly," was the reply.

"Well, who were the large operators when the speculation was at its height?" asked the Deputy Attorney General.

"The speculation was not limited to any set of operators," said Mr. Leiter. "The general public was in on the market, and many made money, and many lost it."

"Can an artificial scarcity of wheat be brought about?" asked Mr. Becker.

No Harm in Speculation.

"Yes, if you go and sell it all up and sit on it and don't sell it," was the quick reply.

"The speculation was not limited to any set of operators," said Mr. Leiter. "The general public was in on the market, and many made money, and many lost it."

"What is the reason, in your opinion, that in dealing with wheat there is a sharp bias, that it would be harmful to the country?" asked Mr. Becker.

"Why, you would have the whole

800,000 bushels being estimated. Recoveries on later news, and the fact that no advance had been made in war risks, brought the closing prices to within 3 to 4 cents of the close on Thursday, and the market was comparatively steady.

Corn and oats in this market acted in much the same way as wheat, declining sharply in the early transaction, but finally recovering their losses before the close.

## ITALIANS NEUTRAL FOR THE PRESENT

Preparations for War  
Continue—Public Meet-  
ings Stopped.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Rome, Feb. 26.—It is stated on absolutely unimpeachable authority that General Cadorna, chief of the General Staff, said last week that there was no prospect of war for the present. Italy goes on preparing, but the preparations are easily explained by the principle, "If you wish for peace prepare for war." She naturally wishes to be in a position to make her influence felt at the critical moment, if necessary.

Italy is, of course, experiencing some of the inevitable disadvantages of neutrality. War has completely annihilated the tourist traffic, for example. It is felt, however, that Italy would suffer far more, from an economic point of view, if she were at war. Meanwhile the people have had seven months to weigh the arguments for and against intervention. One thing Italian newspapers reiterate is the request that foreigners will not give their own advice as to the conduct of their own affairs, but even now the Germans do not seem to have learned this obvious lesson.

The Italian government has decided to prohibit in the future meetings called for the purpose of arousing sentiment for or against Italy's participation in the war. This step was taken owing to the serious disorders which have resulted from such meetings, and a number of persons have been killed or wounded.

Genoa, Feb. 26.—One person was killed and many were wounded during a riot at Ventimiglia, which resulted from a demonstration in favor of the maintenance of neutrality by Italy. A counter-demonstration by persons desiring the intervention of Italy in the war led to a serious fight.

Milan, Feb. 26.—Signor Mosti-Trotti, a Radical Deputy, died suddenly to-day while he was delivering a speech in favor of the intervention of Italy in the war.

Signor Mosti-Trotti was addressing a large crowd in the Verdi Theatre. His remarks stirred the crowd deeply. As he reached the climax of his speech, amid an unusually enthusiastic outburst of applause, he suddenly pitched forward, dead.

## SAYS KAISER SEEKS CONTROL OF U. S.

French Aid Charges Berlin  
Banks' Secret Work in  
Politics.

Maurice Leon, legal adviser to the French government in this country, asserted yesterday that the effort to unite German-Americans in a political party in this country "constitutes a menace of the first magnitude."

"The National German-American Alliance, whose headquarters are at Philadelphia, is a quasi-secret body," he said. "The American Institute of the German government at Berlin and the above-mentioned Alliance form the two central wireless stations in the system of German political agencies for the United States. With the National German-American Alliance practically all the many thousands of German societies in this country are affiliated, and in the last Congressional elections German-American committees manifested themselves in favor of pro-German candidates.

"What is the connection between these Congressional nominees and the National German-American Alliance? Where comes the income of the Alliance? How is it expended? What do its books and records contain? Does it intend to control the German government, through political means, the action of the American government?"

"In so far as the German propaganda has expressed itself to America, it has been merely a blind for what German-Americans are doing among themselves. Never before in the history of the United States have we seen the speed of a campaign conducted in great co-ordination in its public aspect was intended to justify a foreign government, and in its secret and devious aspects had as its object the domination of the United States government by a foreign government."

Mr. Leon denounced the "National Conference at Chicago," which is to consider "what America can do to stop the war," as a "quasi-secret body," and to help their country escape the just punishment of "destruction of Belgium and wanton attack on France" would bring on it.

PRICE OF POTATOES  
RAISED BY GERMANY

Berlin (Via London), Feb. 26.—The Bundesrath having learned that German farmers were using potatoes too freely for fodder, has raised the prices of potato products. It is believed this will prevent the consumption of potatoes by cattle in the future. Potato flakes will cost \$7.75 per hundred kilograms (220 pounds) and potato starch will cost \$12 per hundred kilograms.

Under their former prices potatoes were much the cheapest article of food available, and farmers were storing them up for the use of their livestock.

The sole right to manufacture such potato products has been vested in a government-controlled company, which has been empowered to appropriate potatoes for its purposes.

The Bundesrath found, also, that the price of hogs had increased to such a degree as to seriously impede the prescribed for them. It has, therefore, fixed for hogs under 100 kilograms live weight a series of maximum prices at which municipalities are empowered to appropriate them. These prices vary according to locality, but are based on the prices prevailing on the last two market days in January.

Cinders May Cost His Arm.

Frank Yukon, of 19 Center Street, Yonkers, went to a neighbor's ashpile yesterday and gathered cinders. Returning home, he shoved them into the stove. As the family sat down to eat there was a terrific explosion. Yukon's right arm was badly badly cut, and may have to be amputated.

## KEEP U. S. NEUTRAL, EUROPE'S WAR CRY

Belligerents Recognize  
America as Final Court,  
Says Dr. Sarolea.

IRISH HALTED BY  
WORDS FROM HERE

Baltic Arrives Without Accident  
and Brings Further Pleas  
for Belgians.

Both the Allies and the Germans attach great importance to public opinion in the United States, and it is unlikely that either side would be guilty of acts to cause a breach between them and this country. The warring nations realize that it will be to America that they will turn in the end as the supreme court of appeals.

This was the statement made yesterday by Dr. Charles Sarolea, Belgian Consul to Edinburgh and a professor at the university, who came here on the White Star liner Baltic to lay before the people of the United States the woes of Belgium.

"Germany, as well as England, recognizes the importance of the United States remaining neutral," he said. "The people of these countries are sensitive as to what is said and thought of them here, while all entertain a wholesome respect for your great democracy."

"To my mind the chances of the United States becoming drawn into the war are indeed remote. There may be further incidents that will be lost sight of in the greater work of maintaining friendly relations."

Dr. Sarolea said he had lectured 150 times before 300,000 persons in England and had raised \$500,000 for the suffering Belgians. His wife is a sister of Lady Shackleton. She remained in England while he came here to lecture. Dr. Sarolea is a Belgian, novelist, who writes under the name of "George Birmingham," was also on the Baltic, and his mission also in the United States was to give a series of lectures. A wave of patriotism had swept Ireland, he declared, and seemed at present to be at its height. Following the speech in Parliament of John Redmond, the Irish flocked to the colors, and later, the clergyman declared, there was a falling off in enlistment, due, he had heard, largely to anti-British literature sent from this country. The arrest of Cardinal Mercier by the Germans and their ill-treatment of nuns and priests in France had aroused the Irish, he asserted.

Also on the Baltic were Mrs. Frederick Guest, a daughter of Henry J. Guest, and Dr. Dorey Smyler, of 85 West Port Street, both of whom had been engaged in Red Cross work at the front. After a short visit here they will return to France.

The Baltic brought a heavy consignment of mail, consisting of 3,074 bags, including parcel post packages. The steamer left Liverpool the day before yesterday, but so no hostile craft on the way down the English Channel. Other passengers included Captain J. A. Barker, of the Leyland Steamship Line; Lady Cook, who was prominent in the Red Cross work; and Mr. George H. Cooke, a British woolen merchant, who said that the British soldiers were now being clothed in the best material obtainable; Napoleon Reys, who, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is going to Japan for the Brazilian government as a commercial attaché; Arthur Campbell, an English insurance expert; Arthur T. L. Lukins, 3d, and F. Herbert Stead.

## RUSSIA ELIMINATES THE MIDDLEMAN

Petrograd, Feb. 26 (via London).—In view of the growing increase in the price of all commodities, especially food and fuel, the government has suppressed the operations of middlemen. Commodities will now move directly from the producer to the consumer. The penalty for infringing this three months' imprisonment and a heavy fine.

## GERMAN ADMIRAL TO BE REPLACED

Kiel (via London), Feb. 26.—Admiral von Ingenhoff, commander of the German high sea fleet, has been removed from his post and sent to Kiel to be replaced by Prince Heinrich of Prussia will take his place.

## DEFEND YOUR CHICKENS

Court Will Uphold You in  
Shooting to Save Them.

If you ever happen to see night prowlers creeping around your chicken coop don't hesitate to take down the shotgun. In these circumstances a householder commits no crime. So Alexander Schmidt, of Railroad Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was given a \$50 fine by Judge J. W. Barnes in the Jamaica police court yesterday.

Schmidt sat on the window seat, gun in lap, waiting for chicken thieves Wednesday night. Five of them came. He opened the window and fired. He was arrested, three of whom bore evidence of Schmidt's marksmanship. Anthony Bauer, twelve years old, is in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, in a serious condition.

Schmidt said he had a right to protect his property, as well as his life, with what force may be necessary," said the magistrate in dismissing Schmidt's case.

## COURT UNFOLDS FUTURE

Man Accused as Seer Must  
Behave, Is Edict.

Arraigned as a fortune-teller, but insisting that he was an entertainer, Bert Reese, of 239 West Ninety-ninth Street, was held in \$1,000 yesterday for his good behavior for one year.

I have entertained Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Ford, William Travers Jerome and other very prominent men," the prisoner told Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Court. Detective Adele Harris said the inmate had refused to have his future revealed. She said he saw a cloud, which could be removed in 143 days by the payment of four times \$38.

Man, 70, Hit by Automobile.

Allen W. Skinner, seventy years old, was struck by an automobile at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street last night. His nose was broken and his skull may have been fractured. An ambulance took him to New York Hospital.

The automobile was owned by Frank E. Hadley, of 346 West Eighty-seventh Street, and driven by George Giel. Mr. Skinner's home is at 26 East Twenty-third Street.

## Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Clearance today of

## Men's Underwear at 59c

White and natural merino shirts and drawers of medium weight. The range of sizes is broken, hence the VERY SPECIAL PRICE for immediate clearance. Main Floor

## Men's Union Suits, \$1.65

Fine natural worsted, in light and medium weights. Long sleeves, ankle length, closed crotch, form-fitting. AN EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. Main Floor

## Men's Silk Lisle Hose, 18c

Six Pairs for \$1.05

Serviceable, well-made and finished Hosiery with double soles, heels and toes; high spliced heels. The proper weight for immediate wear. Black, tan, navy, gray and white. Main Floor

Still good choosing, particularly in the smaller sizes, among the group of

## Men's Sweaters & Sweater Coats

That Are Reduced 1-3 to 1-2

An assortment of styles and weaves. Many quite suitable for women's and misses' sport wear. Main Floor

## A Final Clearance Men's Fur-lined Coats

There are just 79 Coats  
We will not carry them over

3 Fur-Lined Coats; were \$265.00	At
4 Fur-Lined Coats; were \$200.00	
8 Fur-Lined Coats; were \$159.50	
14 Fur-Lined Coats; were \$125.00	

30 Fur-Lined Coats; were \$59.50..now	\$39.50
20 Fur-Lined Coats; were \$50.00..now	\$25.00

Payment of one-third the purchase price may be made now; the coat will be stored over the Summer without charge, and the balance may be paid when the coat is taken from storage next Fall. Sixth Floor

## Noon-Day Musicales at AEOLIAN HALL

A VARIED program of piano numbers on the Duo-Art Pianola and vocal and instrumental records on The Aeolian-Vocalion, the wonderful new phonograph. A pleasant opportunity for Vocalion, Columbia, Victor and Pianola owners to review and choose from the best of the new Records and Music-Rolls. Program changed every second day.

Admission Complimentary  
THE AEOLIAN CO.  
29-31-33 West 42nd Street

## MOTHER OF 7 WINS BOY FROM CHILDLESS WOMAN

Surrogate Cohalan's Decision That Little Lad Must  
Quit Guardian He Loves Causes Tears  
and Shrieks in Court.

Surrogate Cohalan, who is the father of several children, disagreed yesterday with the view expressed in his court that the mother of seven children would not be as good a guardian of the child of her dead sister as a woman who has no children.

The boy whose guardianship was at issue before the Surrogate was Joseph Smith, six years old, whose mother died of tuberculosis after the L. A. father had deserted her. Mrs. Jennie Scanlon, of 342 1st Street, is the mother of the boy. She is the widow of a man who was a member of the Irish police force.

Mrs. McDonald, of 3317 Glenwood Road, Flatbush, a maternal aunt and the mother of seven children, above referred to, applied to the Surrogate's Court for the guardianship of the boy. The application was opposed by Mrs. Scanlon and Mrs. Moses Smith, of 265 Avenue B, a great-aunt of the child.

After much argument, Surrogate Cohalan decided that Mrs. McDonald should be the guardian, and gave Mrs. Scanlon two days to prepare the boy for the transfer of authority.

The ruling created a scene of great confusion in the court room. Mrs. Scanlon wept.

TAM SHI YAN GUILTY

Chinese Pleads a Tong Foo Put  
Opium in Rooms.

Tam Shi Yan, rival of Tom Lee for the title of "Mayor of Chinatown," member of the Hon family, holder of a bachelor of literature degree from a Chinese university and onetime editor of New York's Chinese daily, is in the Tombs awaiting sentence. Judge Netter, in the Federal District Court, yesterday found him guilty of engaging in the illegal manufacture of smoking opium in Doyers Street last April.

Customs Inspectors Lewis Collins and A. D. Kite made the charges.

"That was a framing-up," pleaded Yan. "That opium cooking-outfit was smuggled into my room while I was out by members of my rival Tong. After they had made the plant they told the customs men."

Montenegris Repulse Austria

Cettinje, Feb. 26.—A Montenegrin column operating in Bosnia was attacked Wednesday by a superior Austrian force. After a violent action on the banks of the Drina, which lasted several hours, the Austrians are reported to have been repulsed with considerable losses.